

# **SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET**

## **Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services**

*This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the City of Fall River. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2004.*

### **Residents of the City of Fall River**

#### **Characteristics of Admissions**

In FY 2004, there were 102,226 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts; 3% (2,827) of these admissions reside in the City of Fall River. 1.1% (32) of admissions from the City of Fall River were under 18 years of age.

**Please note that these statistics represent only admissions, and can represent a figure larger than the actual number of individuals.** In FY 2004, admissions to all residential and outpatient substance abuse treatment services from the City of Fall River reported the following characteristics:

- 67% were male and 33% were female.
- 66% were between the ages of 21-39.
- 85% were white non-Latino, 5% were black non-Latino, 5% were Latino, and 4% were other racial categories.
- 63% were never married, 11% were married, and 26% reported not to be married now.
- 40% had less than high school education, 45% completed high school, and 15% had more than high school education.
- 20% were employed.
- 22% were homeless.
- 43% had prior mental health treatment.

#### **Primary Substance of Use**

At admission clients identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems. Table 1 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the City of Fall River.

<b>Table 1</b>					
<b>Primary Drug by District and State FY 2004</b>					
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
City	31%	50%	6%	5%	3%
State	43%	39%	5%	4%	2%

#### **Substances Used in Past Year**

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as ‘polydrug’ or ‘polysubstance’ use.

Table 2 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, as well as the prevalence of injection drug users (IDU's), individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

<b>Table 2</b> <b>Number of admissions Reporting Substance Used: FY 1996 – FY 2004</b>							
<b>City of Fall River</b>							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
<b>FY '96</b>	1,999	1,647	552	847	490	554	399
<b>FY '97</b>	2,357	1,969	693	821	542	602	410
<b>FY '98</b>	2,662	2,134	670	817	482	821	553
<b>FY '99</b>	2,713	2,177	766	893	593	920	643
<b>FY '00</b>	2,824	2,199	789	879	627	910	582
<b>FY '01</b>	3,134	2,389	927	1,044	658	984	602
<b>FY '02</b>	3,066	2,296	891	904	674	1,023	624
<b>FY '03</b>	2,763	1,961	796	805	575	1,000	653
<b>FY '04</b>	2,827	1,575	764	875	392	1,559	1,272

### **Heroin and Injection Drug Use**

Figure 1 below shows the proportional increases in all admissions in the City of Fall River and the proportional increase in admissions reporting heroin and injection drug use, a factor driving increases in HIV.

